## ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

The United States Mail steamship Baltic, from Liverproi Satarday Dec. 1, arrived off Sandy Hook at o'clock on Wednesday night, but owing to the ther did not get to her dock till after 12 o'clock on Thursday. The Baltic arrived out at 2:10 s. m. of Monday, the sech ult., and the Arago on the 30th.

The intelligence by this arrival refers wholly to rumore of advances made by Russia directly to the Allies to treat for peace. Circumstantial accounts me given of the Russian proposals, yet it is difficult to conceive that there is any authority therefor excepting mere rumor. For particulate we refer to our tomps. No new scene has been enacted on the thearer of war. Canrobert's mission to the Scantipavian powers appears to have met with a limited The King of Prus is, in his speech to the Chambers, states in decided terms that the policy of Pro sie is neutre lity. The King of Sardinia is the Non of the bour in France and England. Some unimportant changes have taken place in the English Cabinet. The Danish Conference has, as ye;, done

The Liverpool Cotton market has presented a fair demand, but importers continuing to press forward the new arrivals; buyers have an advantage in all descriptions, but especially in the better kinds of fully id. and even more in Orleans. Sales of the week, 49,470 bales, including 2,903 on speculation and 5,800 for expert. BREADSTUFFS are again very quiet at a decline of 2@3d. on Wheat; 1/ on Flour, and 1 on Indian Corn. BEEF dall. PORK firm. LARD slightly lower. RICE inactive. Coffee quiet. Sugar unsettled; little doing; accurate quotations cannot be given. NAVAL STORES generally quiet. Manchester rather steadier, but the strike continues. There is a slightly improved feeling in the MONEY market. Upward of £1,200,000 have arrived from Australia; but little of it will remain in the country. Consols have an advancing tendency consequent on the peace rumor, and are quoted 891 à 891.

## THE STATE OF EUROPE

From Our Own Correspondent. LONDON, Friday, Nov. 30, 1855

Though the Paris correspondents of the English, Belgian and German papers continue to affirm the adherence of Sweden to the Western Alliance, and though the well-informed correspondent of the Indépendance Belge assures us that Gen. Canrobert did not quit Stockholm before the signatures had been sfixed to the treaty, I again assure you with equal positiveness that such is not the case, and that though Canrobert's mission made a deep impression on the Court of Sweden, the rumors about a treaty and the cooperation of the Scandinavian powers are at least premature. Still a campaign on the shores of the Baltic has already been decided upon by the two leading men of England and France. Under such circumstances the views of Germany acquire an additional interest, since she can scarcely remain neutral when the war approaches her frontiers. As to the policy of the Princes, that requires no long explanation; it can be defined by the words: Pro-Russian neutrality, since the Thirty tyrants cannot dispense with the assistance of the Czar. But the German people are by no means enthusiastic for the alliance with England and France. An English author, well known in America and just returned from Germany, describes this state of feeling with considerable cleverness in The Edinburgh Scotchman I subjoin a few extracts from his excellent re-

marks:

"I perceive," he says, "In 1855 a great restriction of political liberty in the Prees and in conversation, compared with the freedomenioped in 1842-'43-'44 and '45. Therange of topics in the newspapers is circumscribed and toe tone lowered; while people shan political conversation in public, which formerly they eagerly included in. In Germany, opinion on the war is much more complicated than in Switzerland. The German people desire free institutions; they consider themseives to have been defrauded of them by their Sovereigns in 1849; and while they abbor anarchy, they quietly wait the course of events to rectaim the rights so untairly fillened from them in that inauspictous year. They regard Russia as the grand bulwark of despottem in Germany, and consider that but for her support, their Sovereigns would not have dared to recall the concessions of 1848, and to resort to their present repressive sway. They therefore sincerely desire to see Russia s ripped of her strength and of her preetige of invincible power.

"The Sovereigns of every grade, however, favor

marks:

vinable power.

"The Sovereigns of every grade, however, favor Russia in their hearts; because her unbroken ascondancy is the only support on which they can firmly rely in the contest which they know awaits them with dancy is the only support on which they can firmly rely in the contest which they know awaits them with their subjects. Neither the Austrian nor the Prussian Sovereign, therefore, dares to break with Russia, because both foresee that when the present war shall have terminated, she would be disposed to visit them with a bitter retribution should they desert her in her hour of peril; and they know that should they quarrel with her, they have no other ally to whom to turn for defense, at once against her and against their own subjects. In Germany, therefore, intelligent men have all along regarded the expectations of England that either Austria or Prussia could be brought into active cellision with Russia, as indicating a want of statesmanlike knowledge of the roat relations of these Sovereigns toward their own subjects on the one hand, and Russia on the other. The political thinkers of Germany assure me that these Sovereigns must preserve amicable relations with Russia, or prepare for a domestic revolution when the war comes to a conclusion, for the moment their subjects should see them deserted by Russia, they would rise and demand their rights. The smaller German Princes generally concern in the principes of action of Austria and Prussia. rights. The smaller German Princes generally con-cur in the princip es of action of Austria and Prussia because most of them stand in similar relations to their

"Nor are the sovereigns without a degree of support "Nor are the sovereigns without a degree of support from a portion of their subjects. The number of persons engaged in the employment of the German princes in the civil and military administration of their comprises is 'legion;' and they, with their masters, lean toward Russis, because revolution would deprive them of bread. Again, there is in Germany a growing class of capitalists engaged in trade and manufactures who suffer from English competition, and have a profitable field in their home market, while English goods can be prehibited, or are heavily taxed."

As to the feelings of the great bulk of the popu lation toward the Western Powers, he describes the rankling wound inflicted upon German patriotiam by England when the by England when she destroyed the liberties

iam by England when she destroyed the liberties and hationality of Schleswig-Holstein by the treaty of the 8th of May, 1852:
"Besiese," said the Germans to the English tourist, "England allowed the Austrian Emperor to call in the aid of Russia to subdue Hungary. This was her master-error. She had a right to say to Austria and Russia— We do not acknowledge the principle of foreign interference in a contest between rulers and subjects; the well-being of Europe requires that political parties in every country should find their natural levels; see have acced on this principle, and reaped the benefits of it; and every attempt to reach permanent tranquillity and prospertly by a centrary course has failed. We protest, therefore, against this interference, and will not permit it to be carried into effect. Had England held this language and been prepared to follow it up in 1848, the present contest would never have occurred. It was the acquiescence of France and England in that invasion that emboldence Russia to attempt the conquest of Turkey: would never have occurred. It was the acquisecence of France and England in that invasion that emboldened Russia to attempt the conquest of Turkey; and one consequence of this error is, that, whichever party succeeds in the present war, the traoquility of Europe will still hang in the balance. Russia cannot be annihilated, and she will reward the fidelity of Austria and Prussia toward her in her present trials by still supporting them against their subjects, who cannot rest in their prisent political condition. The Gierman peeple, therefore, have nothing to hope from any diminution of Kussian power in the Black Sea, and they know that Austria and Prussia will not be accessory to her humilistion in Western Europe. They have nothing to expect in favor of their constitutional freedom from France, because she is not herself free and constitutional; nor from England, because she has acted as a despot in conjunction with continental despots, in trampling constitutional rights in the dust, and she litted neither veice nor arm to save the Hungarian people from being massacred by the Russian horder.

Yesterday's Constitutionuel contains a semi-official

Yesterday's Constitutionnel contains a semi-officia,

article which suffic ently explairs Gen, Canrobert's mission, and denies the statements of The Tigues and Belgian papers. The General went only to see what the Western powers are to expect from Sweden, and he returns well satisfied with the result of his mission, since he has acquired the assurance that the cause of England and France will have not only the moral support of public opinion, but in time a decided adhesion to their politics in Sweden, and probably in Denmark also. The same article states that Prussia is making great efforts to induce the Emperor Alexander to

egotiate for peace.
A daring robbery in Berlin creates considerable excitement in the diplomatic world. The private correspondence of King Frederic William IV. with the Czar has disappeared from the desk of Mr. Niebuhr, Private Secretary to the King Several arrests have already been made to recover this really secret correspondence. The King is furious, since it is supposed that his letters have found their way to Lord Palmerston and Napoleon : no trace of the missing papers or of the instru-mentality by which they were lost has as yet been discovered.

Yesterday was the 25th anniversary of the out break of the Polish revolution. Accordingly sever-sl. meetings were held in London, but while all the papers furnish reports of the meeting in Duke street, where the myrmidons of Prince Czaruryski displayed their proficiency in the English lan-guage; scarcely any English being present, it was rather singular that the Polish gentlemen did not speak Polish-nearly all of them ignore the more important one in St. Martin's Hall, which was important one in St. Martine Hall, and a street English and expressed a wish for a Polish campaign. Kossuth, Mazzini and Ledru Rollin were invited to attend, but very properly declined the invitation, stating in their eloquent letters that the question of a Polish campaign ought to be treated from a purely English point of view and that under the present circumstances the refugees should abstain from any sgitation in England. At the third meeting in Cowper street the French refugees of Socialist opinions were strongly represented, and the resolutions passed under the chairmanship of Ernest Jones, the Chartist, were more ardent than those of the other meetings, and more indignant about the expulsion of the French refugees from Jersey, who, by the by, have mostly settled at

Guernsey.
While Poles, literary Englishmen, and the Chartists allied to French socialism, were met in the center of London, an aristocratic assemblage, convened by the Duke of Cambridge and the leading men of the Government in the West End, re-solved to present a well-deserved testimonial to

Miss Florence Nightingsle.

People are just now hurrying to the London Bridge Railway Station, to witness the arrival of the King of Sardinia. The weather is clear and dry, and the enthusiasm of the Londoners will not fail to make a good impression on the King.

The French Admiral Bruat, Count Molé, late

Minister and friend of Louis Philippe, and the great Hungarian poet, Vörösmarty, have died within the last few days.

The Emperor of Austria is trying to bring about

some new negotiations for peace independently of the efforts of Prussia, Winter being always the season for such diplomatic intrigues Napoleon is said to be inclined to accept the overtures, but Lord Palmerston is represented as being opposed to such propositions. The Globe, without positive the truth of these rumors, pronounce them improbable and without sufficient foundation The Russian Prince of Mecklenburg is not the pensioner of England, but only his cousin. A. P. C.

THE WAR.

RUMORS OF PEACE. RUMORS OF PEACE.

Rumors of peace continue to prevail and to acquire more consistency. Little dependence, can, however, be placed on any of the statements that are current. From Berlin it is reported that Russia has laid propositions for a renewal of negotiations before the Prussian Cabinet, and requested that they should be communicated to the Western Powers. Prussia is said to have objected that her mediation would not be acceptable, but to have finally consented to become the channel of communication. The fear of a new set lement of the Deschian Principalities being effected without

of communication. The fear of a new set lement of the Danubian Principalities being effected without her participation has done a great deal toward bring-ling Rus is to this step. Russia ball renewed her pro-est that she will not be bound by any arrangement in respect to the Principalities to which she is not a con-Most of the Lordon papers mention these peace ra-mors—some in confirmation, and others in denial. The following from The Shipping Gazette expresses the substance of the various reports. There is, at last (The Gazette says) a prospect of peace, and a fair one. Through the veil of oilicial mysteriousness a rumor has crept forth that propositions have been made to the Emperor of the French for the termina-tion of hostilities, upon terms which can be honorably accepted, and which it would be reckiess and impolite to reject. Russia, it is stated, is ready to conclude a peace with the Western Powers, without the interven-tion of either Austria or Prassia, by which all the peace with the Western Powers, without the in-tion of either Austria or Prassia, by which objects contemplated by the present war may be ob-tained, without Russia being subjected to such a humil-iation as no wise statesman would desire to counnos any prudent international policy coul-

tenance, nor any prudent international policy could could justify. Russia proposes, it is said, to guarantee the free navigation of the Danube; the independence of the Danubian Provinces, either from her own or from Agetrian surveillance; the entire freedom of the Black Sea, together with such material guaranties for the preservation of the Ottoman Empire as may, in Council, be agreed upon between the beligerent powers. In the mean time the contending parties are to be whither the continuous their requirements for the Soring. at liberty to continue their preparations for the Spring campaign, subject to an understanding that no active campaign, subject to an understanding tax no active hostilities will be entered upon up to a specified time to be agreed upon by all parties. Such is understood to be the substance of the propositions submitted to the French Emperor, and the terms proposed cannot be considered unworthy of attention.

The latest Berlin rumor as to negotiations is that a Congress of the secondary German Powers is to be the latest Purselon to decide on a joint corression of sent

Congress of the secondary German Powers is to be held at Dresden to decide on a joint expression of sant ment as to the war. The assembling of Russian diplomatists at St. Petersburg is confirmed by a report that Count Stackelberg, the Russian Miditary Commissioner to Austria, is ordered to repair to St. Patersburg before he returns to Vienna from the Crimea With respect to Canrobert's mission to Sweden and Demmark, the statement in Berlin is that the success of his mission is invited to accurate Sandard to Denmark, the statement in Berlin is that the success of his mission is limited to baving engaged. Sweden to assent to the Four Points as the basis of any future negotiation, and Sweden's cooperation with the Western Powers is not to be more active than that of Austria. The subject will be spec ifly brought before the Germanic Diet, and the general result of these movements will be that almost all Europe will unite in calling on Russia to accept the Four Points as explained by the Western Powers. The expressions used by Napoleon on closing the Paris Exposition are balleved to be interpreted by these movements, and out of them it is hoped peace may a liee.

lievee to be interpreted by these movements, and out of them it is hoped peace may slice.

The Constitutionnel of Thursday has an article, apparently authoritative, indicating with sufficient clearners the character of Gen. Cambert's mission. It puts out of the question the immediate offensive and defensive alliance, for the simple reason that such an alliance implies a reaciness for war on the very day of the completion of the treaty; and, considering the season of the year, it must be four months at least before any military movements in consequence of such treaty could well take place. The writer then goes on to intimate that Gen. Canrobert has gone on to prepare the way for the adhesion of Sweden to the Western Alliance. "Coming before military conventions "which lead to common action are there these diplomatic adhesions which constitute a moral league," and which prepare alliances offensive and defensive matic adhesions which constitute a mord learney, and which prepare alliances offensive and defensive for the day when they can be useful and opportune? With this view Gen Caurober: went to Sweden. If the war should continue to the Spring, the Allies will, of course, seek to extend their alliance, and think naturally of Sweden. Gen. Caurobert is gone to see what we are to expect. He will return very well satisfied with the result of his mission, and the Western Powers have acquired a certainty that the cause they have embraced will receive not only the moral support of opinion, but, in time, a decided "cause they have embraced will receive not only the moral support of opinion, but, in time, a decided achesion to their politics. The writer also intimates that Denmark will also go with Sweden in her alimension to the cause of the Western Powers." In the same article the Constitutional states that Prussia is making great efforts to induce the Emperor Alexander to negotiate for peace, but with what success is not known.

The Pays and Independance have statements fully confirming the Constitutional as to the observation of

confirming the Constitutionaci as to the character Gen. Can obert's mission, and its complete success.

QUESTION OF THE PRINCIPALITIES. Attention (says a Vienna letter of the 25th) has re-cently been directed to the Danubian Principalities, and perfectly reliable information has to-day been given that a lively diplomatic correspondence is now being carried on between the Western Powers. Austria and the Porte on the subject. It has been wated the the English and French Governments are inclined to place Waliachie and Moldevia under a king taken from one of the reigning families of Europe, but to this plan neither Austria nor Turkey will assent. The Porte would probably like to place some Fanariote at the head of affairs, and Austria will strain every nerve in order to keep the present Hospodars in office until peace is concluded. The Western Powers are desirous to settle the question of the reorganization of the Principalities during the present Winter, but Austria is of opinion that it would be better to leave it over until this war be ended. It is urged that the affairs of Wallachia and Moldavia cannot be definitely settled without Russia; but if the Allies agree to post pone the matter until hostilities have ceased, they will probably find both Austria and Russia opposed to the min the conference. It is obvious that both the Car and Austria will endeavor to prevent the establishment of any strong government on the west coast of the Black Sea, and it is equally obvious that the Western Powers seek to render the Principalities is independent of their powerful neighbors as possible. The Germanio Bund has declared that the question of the Danublan Principalities is of vital importance to Germany; and, then fore, the Germany should join them in guaranteeing the future independence and integrity of the Wallachian and Moldavian Territory. If the Bund should decline to cooperate with France and England, is refusal would be evidence that there is some collusion between the German States and Russia. It is to cay stated that France is pressing Austria very hard on some point, but particulars have not transpired.

States and Russia. It is to-Cay stated that France is pressing Austria very hard on some point, but particulars have not transpired.

The difficulties regarding the Principalities are increased by the necessity for appointment of a new Hospodar of Wallachia in room of Prince Surbey, whose term of office is about to expire. Austria and Turkey each bring forward a candidate.

THE CRIMEA.

THE CRIMEA.

A dispatch from Marseilles states that on the 15th the Russian batteries on the north of Sevastopol commenced firing red-hot shot, to which the Allies replied. It is stated from Berlin that the Czar's visit to the Crimea was only undertaken after the most urgent representation from Prince Gorebakoff; also, that at the council of war held in the Czar's presence the idea of evacuating the Crimea was given up, and it was resolved to retain possession of it as long as possible. Prince Gorebakoff's headquarters are for the future to be at Sympheropol, as a central point. The Russian Prince Gorchakoff's hesiquarters are for the future to be at Symphetopol, as a central point. The Russian infantry requires recoforcement from the mittis, but the cavairy has suffered little, and will be numer ous and good by Spring. The Allies are establishing electric communication between Balahava and Kertch; also, with Kinburn, via Eupatoria. By this means the Allies will be regularly apprised of the movements of the Russians, and be enabled to direct assistance on any point menaced. Sevastopol will not be permanently occupied by the Allies. Already the mining operations that are intended to blow up its docks, arsenals and public works, are almost completed. There is nothing else that can be called news. Graphic accounts are given by the correspondents of The London Times and London Davly News of the recent tremendous explosion.

Explosion.
The following is Gen. Codrington's official account of the calamity:

"To LORD PANHURE: On the 15th inst., about 3 p. m., a terrific explosion shock the camp of the army, and spread heavy cestruction in the immediate neighborhood of its force; even here, at headquarters, two-and-a-half miles perhaps distant, it burst open and broke windows; all felt the power of it, and the high column of smoke, with shells bursting in the midst and around it, told too well the cause, and showed the danger of all within its reach.

ger of all within its reach.

"It was not long before we were on the spot; to the sudden burst had succeeded a continued and dark drift of smoke, which told its tale of continued fire an 1 dan.

of smoke, which told its tale of continued fire an 1 dan ger; constant bursting of shells was going on, and the ground was covered with bits of wood, musket balls and splinters of shells from the first heavy explosion, which has stread the ground with destruction and killed and hurt very many people.

"Ore hundred thousand pounds of powder had exploded in the French siege train, set fire to all the stones there, and to our neighboring English park, where all was fierely burning, while the tendency of the light air at first threatened a second and as serious an accident from powder, not 80 yards off, for the roof of the building had been damaged and the door blown in by the shock.

in by the shock.

"Some general officers had fallen in and marched part of their civisions down; others sent some in fatigue, some with stretchers for the wounded—all exerted themselves with the French with an energy and tigue, some with stretchers for the wounded—all exerciced themselves with the French with an energy and disregard of danger that was admirable. Blankets were taken to the exposed store, placed and wetted on the roof by water being passed up in buskets; the doors were covered with wet blankets and sandbags, and in a short time it was reported and looked safe, though the closeness of the fire and frequent explosions could not allow the feeling of security. Many detached though small fires were burning, and the ground of both the French and English parks, a space of one hundred and fifty yards across, was a mass of large fires, some of fuel, some of hats, some of gurcarriages, boxes, handspikes and ropes.

"The fortunately light air had rather changed its direction, and by breaking up and dragging away things a sort of lane was at last formed, the fires, cut off and gradually go; under control, became confined to smaller though thereor fires, but manageable.

"I saw every one working well, and I know that French and English took if we shells from the neighborhood of danger to a more distant epot, and at a later period parties threw what earth the rocky soil could give upon the fires, and helped much to audden them; all was asse about 7 p. m., and a strong guard and working party posted for the night.

"The army was under arms the following morning before daylight, and, everything being quiet, I ordered the divisions to turn in and continue the working parties in the roads, which I had counter-ordered for that morning.

ties in the roads, which I had counter-ordere

"The exploded powder-store was situated in the ruins of some walls which had advantageously been made use of for the purpose of shelter; it had been the store of supply to the French attack on the Mala koff front, and it contained the powder which had been brough back from their batteries.

"It is at the head of the ravine which sait gets toward Sevastopol, ferms the stee, and rocky valley of Ravin du Carcange.

"The Light Division was on the ground which it

first took up in October, 1854; the Kiffes on the right then the 7th, the 38c, and 23d; on their left the 34th regiment, which subsequently joined, was en the right front in advance, and the vacating of a spot of ground regiment, whice subsequently joined, was en the right front in advance, and the vacating of a spot of ground by the sappers' camp, enabled me when commanding the division, to place the Artillery and small-arm Brigade on the immediate right of the Ruies.

The French subsequently brought their main siege train and store to the position it has now for come time occurring.

ne time occupied.

Daylight showed the damage of which I have Daylight showed the damage of which I have given your lordship an account in another letter; but the more important and sai part is the less of life and the wounied who have suffered.

the woun ied who have suffered.

One efficer and 20 non-commissioned officers and men killed; 4 efficers and 112 non-commissioned officers and men wounded, with 7 missing, show the sudden and fatal power of the shock, which not only destroyed in its fromediate neighborhood, but wounded, by shell and splinters, some at a distance of three quarters of a

The loss of our allies is distressingly heavy.

The Lord PARMURE, Ac.

"The Lord Parsture, Ac."

A letter from the Crimea, dated the 14th uit, says:
"The destruction of Sevastopol having been resolved on, each corps has received its portion to work upon. The city presents, consequently, the most animated aspect. It is a demonition en regle, in which the four armies take part. The houses and public buildings are attached at the base, and on all sides are heard the blows of the hammer and the crash of the rafters and timbers of the houses, which fall down smid cloude of dust. The soldiers at once proceed to the selection of all the materials capable of being emyloyed advantageously for their use during the Winter. Each man loads himself with objects the most varied. Some carry off planks, windows, doors, presses, fire irons, kitchen utensits, even to old chairs, and old pots. Indeed it may be said that soon not a nail, nor a piece of wood, nor a tile will remain in Sevastepol. Of course the houses occupied by the troops of occuration are respected, but this respect has to be enforced by detachments of soldiers exitioned in the court yards—to ardent is the desire for demolition. On the other hand, the engineers have resumed their mining works, in order to blow up the military and maritime establishments of Sevastopol. The cannons, balls and shells found are collected in huge pyramids, and it is accertained that a great number are fit for use."

The Moniteur publishes the following:

"Marshal Pelissier, in his last report to the Minister of War, gives the tollowing account of a successful coup de-mann, effected on the 3d of November, by the expet it innary corps of Euratoria under the orders of Gen d'Allonville, having received information that large flocks, des inset for the use of the Russian army, were collected near El Toch, eight leagues north of were collected near El Toch, eight leagues north of were collected near El Toch, eight leagues north of were collected near El Toch, eight leagues north of were collected near El Toch, eight leagues north of series of the collected near A le ter from the Crimes, dated the 14th uit., says

"Gen id Allonville, having received information that large flocks, destined for the use of the Russian army, were collected near El Toch, eight leagues north of Eupatoria, attempted to capture them by a coup-demain, which perfectly succeeced. With this object in view, he sent in the direction of El Toch Gen. All Pasha, commander of the Ottoman cavarly, with the irregulars and some Turkish squadrons, as well as two Freich and two English squadrons. At the same time he left the town with the remainder of the French and English troops to support the operation; the brigade of English cavally matched on Djollach, and that of the French cavally or Thoumen, the division of Gen. de Fally, forming ry on Thousand, the division of Gan de Pally, forming the reserve, took up a position telescen Orto-Mama

YOUR DARY TRIMENE

and Schiban. During this time Gen. Ali Pasha advanced foward El-Tooh meeting only a few Coesacks who fied at his approach, although supported by a force of several squadrons.

"At 5 o'clock in the evening Ali Pasha informed Gen. d'Allonville that his operation had succeeded, and at 9 o'clock he returned to Eupstoria, bringing with him 270 exen, 3,450 sheep, 50 horses, 10 cample, and 20 vehicles taken from the Russians."

CODRINGTON'S INAUGURAL AND SIMPSON'S

CODRINGTON'S INAUGURAL AND SIMPSON'S VALEDICTORY.

Gen. Simpson took leave of the army in the following order of the day:

"Gen, Sir James Simpson announces to the army that the Queen has been graciously pleased to permit him to resign the command, and to appoint Gen. Sir Wm. Coorington, K. C. B., to be his successor.

"In resigning his command the General desires to express to the troops the high sense he entertains of the acmirable conduct of the officers and men of this army during the time he has had the honor to serve with them. In taking leave of them he tenders his best thanks to all ranks, and offers his earnest wishes for their success and honor in all the future operations of this noble army.

"Gen. Sir William Codrington will be pleased to assume the command of the army to-morrow, the 11th

assume the command of the army to-morrow, the 11th inst. By order,

A. W. Barrard,

"Chief of the Staff."

Gen. Codrington announced his assumption of the command in the following order, which was received

with satisfaction by the army:

"Headquarters, Sevastopol, Nov. 12.

"I have assumed the command of the army in obedience to her Majesty's oreers. It is with a feeling of pride and with a feeling of confidence in the support which I know will be heartly given to any officer horograph with such a commission.

which I know will be heartily given to any officer honored with such a commission.

"The armies of France and Sardinia are united with us on this ground. We know their gallantry well, for we have seen it; we know their friendship, for we have prefited by it; we have shared dangers, dufficulties and successes—the groundwork of mutual esteem; and all will feel it our pleasure as well as our duty to carry on that kincly intercourse which is due to the intimate alliance of the nations themselves. Our army will aways preserve its high character in the field. The sobriety, the good condact and the discipline which it is our duty to maintain are the best sureties of fature success, and I trust to the efforts and assistance of all I trust to the efforts and assistance of all success, and I trust to the enorth and assessment of ranks in thus keeping the army to be an instrument of horor, of power, and of credit to England. "W. J. CODRINGTON. General Commander of the Forces.

THE BLACK SEA.

THE BLACK SEA.

Rear-Admiral Lyons has been promoted to be "Admiral of the Blue." The squadron under his immeriate orders remain in the Black Sea. Admiral Stewart's division arrived in the Bosphorus on the 18th ult., and would leave in a fortnight for Malta.

Admiral Bruat died on hoard his flagalip as it, with the squadren conveying the Imperial Guard, was leaving the harbor of Messina, on their way to France. His death is attributed to an attack of suppressed gent.

FROM ASIA.

An English letter from Erzeroum, under date November 7, writes that all was well in Kars to October 31. The city was closely blockaded by the Russian cavalry, but reports do not confirm that the garrison was short of provisions. There was a rumor at Constantinople that Muravieff, with his force, had raised the siege and recrossed the Arpatchai, into Georgia; but this is doubtful.

The most reliable advices come via Varna, stating that Omer Pasha has been mushle to follow up his recent victory, because the Russians have forwarded their reserves from Tiflis to Kutais. He is said, therefore, to be at present fortifying his position on the river

TURKISH BULLETIN.

TURKISH BULLETIN.

The Turkish Government has published the folio wing builetin of the victory of Omer Pasha:

"A previous publication anrounced that his Highness Omer Pasha had quitted Sukum-Kale with the troops under his orders, and had advanced into the interior, one hour distance, in the direction of Anaklia, on this side of the River Ingour. On the other bank the Russians were statioted, from 15,000 to 16,000 in number, and were fortified by means of redoubts and other works. Their position was formidable. On the 25th of the month, Sefer, (Nov. 7.) the Turkish troops advanced boldly toward the river for the purpose of crossing it and attacking the enemy. Arrived on the bank, they were received by a violant camonade, to which they repiled. Carried on by their arder and patriotism, and braving the grape of of the Russians, they crossed the stream simultaneously on two points, and fell on the enemy with the bayonet. The enemy opposed an obstinate resistance, but, in the end, they shamefully dispersed and field on every side, leaving in the power of our troops five guns, seven carriages and a great number of muskets, a considerable amount of booty, and from 30 to 40 prisoners. The Sirdar Ekrom writes that at the monent of closing his dispatch they had not yet finished burying the dead, but that 400 had been already counted. After the basile, the General-in Chief three forward a corps of cavalry. It was known that a great number of Russians, dead and wounded, were seattered in the neighborhood; the loss of the enemy must therefore have been considerable. The Turks had only 68 killed and a few wounded.

"Thanks to the Most High, we have won a glorious victory. Our troops are still on the advance. The General mentions with praise the gallant conduct of

"Thanks to the Most High, we have won a giorous victory. Our troops are still on the advance. The General mentions with praise the gallant conduct of his troops, and promises that he will send a more detailed report."

BALTIC AND WHITE SEA. The weather in the Gulf of Finland (to Nov. 26) has been mild for the season; but in the Gulf of Botania it has been sharp Another division of the British fleet had left Kiel for England. Admiral Dundas has received

The Paris Mondeur contains an official notification of the raising of the blockade of the ports in the White

The Nouvelliste of Hamburg states that the Russians are reorganizing their Baltic fleet with the intention of putting to sea in the Spring. Several of the old commanders are replaced by younger men, and the command of the fleet and military governorship of Cronsadt is to be given to Admiral Nowoellasky, from Se

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Corstantinople advices of Nov. 22 mention the arrival there of the American squadron from the Mediterranean; also of a portion of the English fleet from the Black Sea.

Choicra has broken out with severity at Scutari,

and less carried off many men of the Anglo German Legion. The French are recruiting on a grand scale for their foreign legion. The Tunisian troops are gone to Batoum. Much scarcity exists in articles of con-

to Betoum. Much scarcity exists in articles of con-sumption at Constantinopie.

A Berlin paper—the Kreuz Zeitung—states that the Grand-Duke Constantine has been betrothed to the Princess Alexandra, daughter of the Prince of

Oldenburg.

A police stree of English and Ionians is to be or-

A police force of English and Ionians is to be organized at Pera and Gala's.

Letters from Frankfort, published in the Moniteur, continue to mention that discontent prevails in Russia, and that the repeated levies of men weigh heavily on the population. They also say that troops and artillery had to be sent against the malcontents in the Ukraine. The three Grand-Dukes—Constantine, Nicholas and Michael—have returned to St. Petersburg, and the two last-named will return to the army about the end of this month.

Mrs. Willoughby Moore, Lady Superintendent of the Officers' Hospital at Scutari, has fallen a victim to cholera.

the Officers' Hospital at Scutari, has fallen a victim to cholera.

There are rumors of changes in the Turkish Cabinet. Reshid Pasha has had an interview with the Sultan, and is rumored to be coming in as Grand-Vizier. M. Blondel, the Belgian Minister, is trying to reconcile matters between Lord Stratford and Mehemet Ali Pasha, as, according to rumor, Ali is to have the War Department which Mehemet Rus hid Pacha leaves.

The Ottoman Government has prohibited the export of grain until next harvest, with the exception of what may be required for the use of the allied fleets and

may be required for the use of the allied fleets and armies. This is in consideration of the increasing

scarcity.

A waterspout burst in the barbor of Tunis and sunk five ships on the 18th ult. The United States frigate Constitution (\*) had sailed two days previous from her anchorage, in the very track of the catratrophe.

THE VERY LATEST.

[By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.] London, Saturday, Dec. 1-8 a. m. FRANCE.

Paris, Friday.-Dispatches have been received here, which give reason to believe that Omer Pasha has by this time entered Kutais.

DRNMARK. KILL, Nov. 30.—General Canrobert has left Co-penhagen for France. His visit has proved satisfac-

THE PEACE PROPOSITIONS

From The Morning Adsertiser.

We learn from a quarter in which we have ever reason to place reliance, that within the last forty eight hours, the prospects of peace, which for some days

previously were deemed so bright, have become much

The universal belief in this country was that the party most favorable to the acceptance of the propieltion of peace made by Austria in the name of Russia was Louis Napoleon, and that our Government was not disposed to agree to the conditions proposed. We are now assured that it is at present, whatever it may have been before, just the opposite.

It is said that the Emperor of the French considers the terms offered altogether inadequate, and is consequently opposed to their being enter ained at all, while majority of the English Cabinet are represented as being in favor of their acceptance. It is due, however, to Lord Palmerston to state that if our informstion is right, and we have it from a source very rarely at fault, the noble Lord has, up till the present moment, s remously opposed the views of the majority of his Cabinet, and refuses to accept the proffered terms. We suspect this may prove to be the fact. If so, he will become the most popular minister of

modern times. It is added that Lord Palmerston has determined not to accept any terms of peace, now that Parliament is so near the usual period of meeting, without, in the first instance, obtaining its acquiesceoce in the terms proposed. This would be a wise and patriotic and we trust the event may show that the noble lord has determined to adopt this course.

COMMERCIAL

Consols for the January account were 90, but the last regular notice was 89]; at a later hour there was

a recovery of |. At the Bank of England the demand for discount centinues very active, but not to an extent beyond what was anticipated in face of the heavy sums now finding their way to that establishment for revenue

and other payments.

French Threes were 66.10, showing no alteration Vienna and Frieste rate rather lower.

It is understood that the Directors of the London Charter Bank of Australia have resolved not to propose any dividend at the next half yearly meeting, to be held on the 15th instant. The agents of the Dutch Government have advertised the particulars of the bonds of the five per cent loan, drawn and canceled in conformity with the terms of the contracts.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

The lesser arrangements of the Cabinet have been at length definitely announced. Two additions are made—in the persons of Lord Starley of Alderley, who retains his present post as President of the Board of Trade, and of Mr. Baines, who is appointed Crancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. It has been already stated that the Duke of Argyle is the new Postmas er General, and the Privy Seal, which Lord Argyle's acceptance of the Postmastership has placed at the disposal of the Preinter, is given to Lord Harrowby, who vacates the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster to make room for Mr. Baines. None of these appointments call for remark. Frederic Peel Under Secretary of the War Department, has resigned, and it is not the intention of Government to appoint a successor. Parliament will meet for business. January 18.

From the French court and from the French prople the King of Saroinia has experienced a most cordial, flattering and enthusia-tic reception. On Montay

the King of Saroinia has experienced a most cordial, flattering and enthusia-tic reception. On Montay evening, accompanied by his Imperial host, the King went in state to the Grand Opera, passing through a route which was brilliantly illuminated. On Tacaday the garrison of Paris was reviewed at the Champ de Mars. There were on the ground about 20,000 men, including the gendarmerie of the Imperial Guard, returned only a few days since from the Crimea, and the Emperor presented to the Piedmontese monarch tae military medal, saying that he could not allow him to present himself to the French army without that honorable distinction. On Wedneday evening King Victor Emanuel attended the grand fête in his honor at the Hotel de Ville, at the close of which it was supst the Hotel de Ville, at the close of which it was supposed he would take his leave of the French court and travel by the Great Northera Railroad to Calais, reaching the city about midnight. On Thursday the King and his suite embarked for Dover in the royal yacht Osborne, which, with the Vivid and Fire Queen as an eccort, had been sent to Calais Roads by the Owen for the use of her illustrious guest.

as an eccort, had been sent to Calais Roads by the Queen for the use of her illustrious guest.

The King slept on board the yacht, and at 10 o'clock on Friday morning he left Dover by special train, and at 12 reached the Bricklayer's Arms Station, where he was received by Prince Albert and a guard of horor composed of a company of the Coldstream Guards. The procession through Landon to the Paddington erminus of the Great Western Raliway was by the same route as on the occasion of the visit of dington erminus of the Great Western Railway was by the same route as on he occasion of the visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French to this country. A state Dinner took place in St. George's Hall, Windsor, to-day. On Saturday the King will voisi Woolwhoth. The arrangements for Monday are not as yet definitively settled, but a visit to Portsmouth is contemplated. On Therday the King will hold a chiplomatic levee at Buckingham Palace. On Wedgesday the Queen will hold a Chapter of the Order of the Garter, when the King of Sardinia will be installed a Knight of the Most Noble Order. On Thursday the King will take his departure. Great preparations are being myde at Guidball for the purpose of giving éclat to the visit at Guildhall for the purpose of giving éclat to the visit of King Victor Emantel to the Corporation. It is inof King Victor Emantel to the Corporation. It is interced to follow out the entire preparations and decorations as in the case of the recent visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French. The entertainment
will corrist of a cig uner, to be furnished immediately
after the presentation of the address to the King.

An influential meeting, presided over by the Duke
of Cambridge, has been held at Willia's Rooms, London, to place a fund at the discosal of Miss Nighting

place a fund at the disposal of Miss Nightin enable her to carry out her idea of a mode

statement that the Duke of Cambridge is to succeed Lord Hardinge as Commander in-Chief

The Poles in London celebrated on the 29th ult. the twenty fifth anciversary of the Polish insurrection o

Father Pecherine, a Russian by birth, and a brother of the Order of Redemptionists, is underge ng prosecu-tion at the instance of the Government, for having thrown some Bibles into a bonfire on the 5th Novemthrown some Bibles into a bonnire on the 5th November last, at Kingstown, Ireland. The case makes great excitement in religious circles.

A monument is to be erected to the memory of Feargus O'Connor and another to the Marquis of

Londonderry.

A public meeting of merchants and others is summoned for Wednesday, 5th inst., at the tondon Tavern, to take into consideration the currency question.

An address to the King of Sardinia is being numerously signed by the bankers and merchants of the City of London.

Queen has been visiting the wounded at Chatham Hospital.

The Society for Propagation of the Gospel is send-

The Society for Propagation of the Gospel is sending out two chapleins to Constantinople, and collecting funds to erect a Christian church there.

The citizers of Glasgow have resolved to present a sword of honor to Sir Colin Campbell.

The Shipping Gazette learns from good authority that three parties who had entered into large contracts with Government for articles indispensible for carrying on the war, have received notice to cease their supplies for three months, or until further orders. This may or may not be a peace indication.

Madame Jenny Lind Goldsmidt has arrived in London, and a series of concerts and oratorios are to be given, under the direction of Mr. Mitchell, at Excertail. The first oratorio given will be Haydn's "Creation," on Monday, Dec. 10, and on December 17 Mendelsshon's "Elijan." M. Benedict will be conductor.

Captain Harrison of the Cunard service has been selected for the command of the mammoth steamship Great Eastern, just launched on the Thames by Scott, Russell & Co. The Great Eastern is the largest vessel

THE TIMES'S AMERICAN WAR HOAX.

THE TIMES'S AMERICAN WAR HOAX.

From The times Nov. 27.

The increase of our naval force at Bermuda and the West India station does not appear to excite much surprise in the States. There it is taken for granted that on the eve of a Presidential election anything may be expected from the outgoing President. So they sak, "What is Pierce about?" and one popular journal enumerates four distinct coups which he may, likely enough, be preparing for the patriotic purpose of gaining a few votes. No doubt an American President, like a Roman Consul, or like a Czar in his 60th year, is under great temptation to distinguish himself at is under great temptation to distinguish hisself at any cost; and the temptation becomes all the greater when a little extra distinction may be rewarded with a recond period of office. The Americans, therefore, without thinking of so extreme a measure as a descent upon Ireland, see nothing improbable in one of four suppositions which, to a European eye, will appear hardly less gratuitous and offensive. Possibly, Mr. Pierce may signalize the close of his office by denying the right of European States to make treaties, offensive and defensive in respect of a Transatiantic deand defensive in respect of a Transatisatic de and decembers in respect of a Transationic de-pendency. Possibly, he may deny the right of any European State to have anything to do with any Transatlantic State. Possibly, he may refuse to ac-knowledge a Protectorate, on the ground that it has

lasted too long. Possibly, he may be on the point of a six g a material gas-antee, in the shape of a good packet a saion, as the most suitable more of a good packet a saion, as the most suitable more of arguesing his dislike to the payment of a customary due. Not but what almost anything else equally strong would serve the purpose, and might therefore be done. Though Mr. Pierce is evidently no favorite with The N. Y. Herald, and his pollry is not spoken of with respect, yet that journal does not show much concerns the prespect of his compromising the States to one or more of these measures. That, of course, is another result of such a constitution. The worst political foes of a President, the very mon who talk of his recklessness and dangerous character, may not be sorry all the time to see him doing, on his own responsibility, what they wish to be done, but would rather not do themselves.

The Presidents own friends, and his own organ in particular, only contess to an extreme impatience of

The President's own friends, and his own organ in particular, only confess to an extreme impatience of things as they are. It is denied that the Government of the Union has been doing, or intending, or saying anything officerive; only it has been unding the British Government to say something or other. This is like the Irishman who, not liking a neig lor too continue to commit himself, threatened to shoot him if he would not speak out. Here, again, we must revert to that parallel which so often suggests itself on American questions. The late Czar was for many years most desirous that the Ergitsh Government should asy sometring about Turkey. He could not bear silence. Anything rather than suspense. For the "paramount "destiny of Russia" put the "principle" which the Americans are always talking of, and which means nothing more or less than the practice of annexation,

Americans are always talking of, and which means nothing more or less than the practice of american, and for "the sick man" substitute a little protected State, or an elicine island or a custo nary due, and we have at once a repesition of the scene of which we have lived to see the disastious consequences.

But not withstanding these schemes, which a part of the American community is in such a hurry to develop and carry out, there are s'ill three, as everywhere else, some who take a more modest and inoffensive view of international relations. The commerce of the Union is opposed to an impetience, the astisfaction of which may be costly as well as sanguinary, and is content to abide the sure issues that time will bring. A President may extract a sort of capital out of an insult to a high-minded State; but the merchants of the Union make their for tunes in other ways, and are not auxions to dissurb political relations under which they have all the liverty they desire. Most of the American journalists notice that we do not want war with them, and to disturb pointest relations inter which they have all the liberty they desire. Most of the American journalists notice that we do not want war with them, and doubtless this obtainements into some of the speculations to which we have referred. Nothing is more true. We did not want war with Russia, and we stayes it off, many people thick, much too long. They tell that, had we earlier shown a dispasition to come to blows, we might have been better understood. It may be so, too, in this instance. Perhaps, instead of reinforcing our West India squadron, we ought to have half-dozen ships at each of he points menaced by Mr. Pierce's exceinneering tacties. But that is not the coastom of our nation, and we really cannot find it in our heart to thresten those with whom we nationally desire to keep friends. Happily, it appears that we can safely leave our relations to the good sense of that part of the American community which is interested in commerce and peace. It shows very well that nothing but the direct extre nity, the most unpardonable insult to our rationst honor, will drive us to war; but that we can be so driven, and when brought to that pass we know how to take care of ourselves. So, if there is any danger to peace, it must be on the other since of the Atlastic. there is any danger to peace, it must be on the other side of the Atlantic.

there is any danger to peace, it must be on the other side of the Atlantic.

Our reafers of every class will, we are sure, peruse with the same unmixed satisfact on as ourselves the dispatch which informs us that there is no longer any reason to apprehend it is the intention of the Government of the United States to asten a quarrel upon us. The assurance that the recaforeement of our West India squadron was not with any design upon Central America, nor with any object bostle to the United States is said to have caused the American Government to send a single vessel, instead of a squadron into the Gulf of Mexico, and to give up all notion of hostile preparation. For this charge in the counsels of the Republic we believe we are indebted rather to the moderation and good sense of the American people generally than to any peculiar exercise of these qualities on the part of the Government. Everything that could irritate and embitter a small difference into a violent quarrel—everything that could rouse the ustional price of America and wound the far less active. a violent quarel—everything that could rouse the un-tional price of America and wound the far less active surceptibility of Engrand, was put in motion by the Cabinet or Washington and its instruments in the press; and we feel convinced that if the bait had been awallowed—it the people of America had been pos-sessed of no more patriouism and good sense than those whom they delegate to set for them, we might now be on the verge of another conflict, far more serious than that which is now waging between the Allied Powers and Russia. In this is stame, however, as it so many that which is now waging between the Allied Powers and Russia. In this is stance, however, as in so many others, the people have taken upon themselves to undo what their Government had done, and pronounced by an uninistable verdict of public opinion that they will not at fifer the infercourse between the two counties to be traubled to suit the convenience of any class of sepirants for place and power. The general theory of government is that it is an agency employed by the community to transact its business for it, on the ground that a select body of men is better able to manage its affairs than the public itself. We do not deny that this is generally true, but resily in America it may well be doubted whether any holy of men could be selected more unlikely to govern well, and more unfit to govern at all, than those who accusilly form the Government. For the effice of President only two classes of persons seem henceforth likely to be elected—successful military carmanders or men whose obscurity protects then from being the objects of attack to any powerful party. The certain effect of those deliberations which precede the appointment of a President is that every man of eminence or known ability is carefully eliminated from the list. If a man of taleuts or decision seek to obtain the office of President; it is only by consections. d Russia. In this ic stance, however, as it from the list. If a man of talents or decision seeks to obtain he office of President; it is only by competer feiting weakness or medicarly that he can possibly he at to succeed. The fortunate occupants of the White House are seldom known before their election on this side of the Atlantic, and are indeed, chosen quite as much for their obscurity as for their other nesits. They are intrusted with power far larger than those which in a constitutional manarchy fall to the lot of a soversign. They have the patternage of some 18,000 places in the oublic service, and can nominate a Ministry which is sure of watening office for four years at least. As elected magnitudes. and can nominate a Minisfry which is sure of estalois office for four years at least. As elected magistra's, they ought to be superior to herelitary monarch, but of later years at least such superiority is by no measuremitiest. It is to such men, and to those whom they may promote to high office, that the safety of the country is confided. Even so, the thing might work tolerably well, were it not the unhappy deciny of every public man in America to spend his whole life is contested elections, only ending one is order to communic preparations for another. An English Bank could imagine no more severe nunishment for an unpubis contested elections, only ending one is order to commerce preparations for another. An English Bank could imagine no more severe punishment for an unprachled politician than an eternity of contested elections, in forcing upon him every day, and all day, those estravagant professions and humiliaring compliances to which in septennial saturnaliance is not movining to submit. This is the hapless destity of the American public man, and its results interfere most seriously, not only with his happiness, but with the character of public men in general, and with the welf-re and good government of the country. In the declarations and conduct of American statesmen we shall always this electionseering element more or less clearly present. Every State paper is in the nature of a placard, every speech in Congress is in reality a coacio as populum. To estimate the actions of an American Givernment at all times we must extend to them the same lement construction which we are disposed to give to the sayings and doings or our own Senators in the heat of a contest for a seat. Now, such a Government, asing under such influences, is clearly a very unesfed pository of popular rights or national dignity; and we are inclined to thing these things are safer in the hand of the people to messelves, to whom, in the mase, part publifies and the rice and fall of individuals are as not

ing under such influences, is clearly a very unsale as pository of popular rights or national dignity; and we are incitized to thing these things are safer in the hand of the people toemselves, to whom, in the mass, pay politics at d the rise and fall of individuals are as nothing, and the permacent and durable interests of the country are everything.

To this appeal from the rash designs of trading and professional politicians to the good sense and good feeling of a great nation, we are, we feel persusded, indebted for the stratige and sudden change which has come over the troubled countenance of American strains. Government proposes, but happily the people, the masters of that Government, dispose. So long as it was only sympathy with Russia that was profused, the American people troubled themselves very little with what their Government might be pleased to say or their press to write; but when, encouraged by the success of this first attempt, their public men began at drive things on toward a rupture with Great British the people of the Union recented to come to the colusion that the madness of faction and the inselect co of little-merited success had gone far enough and that it was time for them to take their own affair into their own hands. Thus has it been on every vious occasion. Thus have the attempts to sow classion between the two great States of the world bean recentedly foiled, not by the wisdom of diplomatics to by the skill of politicians, but by the unutured governed to the masses of both nations, animated by a server of the masses of both nations, animated by a server of the masses of outh rations and the insection, to which all the declamation in the world call add nothing, and from which all the abuse of the marketless partis ans could take nothing away, that there is one of the masses of both nations, animated by a server of the masses of the translation of the marketless partis and countries must infallibly produce. In urging upon the consideration of our transatiantic brething those the main